

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—153 per cent., premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$68 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 265 per share, buyers.
Cape Insurance Company, Limited—\$75 per share.
Vangtung Insurance Ass. Station—Tls. 108 per share, sellers.
Cape Insurance Company—\$195 per share, sellers.
Dr. Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$327 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 32 per cent., premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Macao and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$204 per share, sellers.
China and Manchukuo Steam Ship Company—56 per share.
Hongkong Navigation Company—15 per cent. dis., buyers.
Hongkong Steamship Company—\$50 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$154 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$423 per share, buyers.
Hongkong-Ice Company—\$61 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$19 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent., premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent., premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent., premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 D—91 per cent., premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$49 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.
Penang and Sunphile Dua Samantai Mining Co.—\$34 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$38 per cent. premium, sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON London, £1, per demand	3.04
Per Fiji, £1, demand	3.04
Per Madras, £1, per day, eight days	3.03
Per Manila, £1, monthly, eight days	3.03
Credit, £1, monthly	3.01
Discount, £1, monthly, at 4 months'	3.01
Bank, £1, monthly	3.01

EXPORT CARGO.

Per Sachsen, str., for Bremen.—48 cases Preserves, 16 cases Merchandise, 215 rolls Matting, 5 cases Ginger, 1 case Curios, and 1 package Bamboo and Rattan Ware. For Brussels.—2 cases Lacquered Ware, 1 case Rattan Ware, 7 cases Chinaware, 1 case Gongs, and 4 rolls Matting. For Genoa.—2 cases Chinese Toys. For Copenhagen.—3 cases Sundries. For New York.—40 boxes Essential Oils. For London.—2 cases Silk Goods, and 50 cases Merchandise. For Antwerp.—70 cases Ginger, and 8 cases Merchandise. For Beyrouth.—15 cases Glass Rings, 1 case Dry Fruits, and 25 bags Galalang. For Suez.—10 cases Glass Bangles, and 2 cases Fruits. For Hamburg.—4 cases Gold Thread, 10 cases Essential Oil, 20 cases Sundries, 3 cases Samples, 10 cases Cigars from Manila. For Boston.—24 cases Hats from Manila. For Singapore.—50 coils Rope, and 2 cases Rope.

COTTON MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa per picul \$550
(Allowance, Taels 16).
Old Malwa per picul \$570
(Allowance, Taels 16 to 24).
New Patna, (without choice) per chest \$490
New Patna, (first choice) per chest \$4921
New Patna, (bottom) per chest \$4924
New Patna, (second choice) per chest \$4871
New Benares, (without choice) per chest \$4811
New Benares, (bottom) per chest \$4921
New Persian (best quality) per picul \$420
Old Persian (second quality) per picul \$603
Turkey, (best quality), per picul \$550
Turkey, (best quality), per picul \$575

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th March, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	S	E	N	W	Wind.							
Whampoa	80.03	16	—	—	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Toku	80.73	16	—	—	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	80.16	—	—	—	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	80.19	22	85	85	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	80.13	22	85	85	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Haidong	80.21	85	—	—	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Hainan	80.35	—	—	—	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Mudzi	80.66	—	—	—	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—

21st March, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	S	E	N	W	Wind.							
Whampoa	80.07	16	—	—	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Toku	80.00	—	—	—	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Elougu	80.01	—	—	—	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	80.12	75	70	70	NW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	80.03	22	85	85	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Haidong	80.13	22	85	85	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Hainan	80.21	85	—	—	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—
Mudzi	80.35	—	—	—	WW	6	b	—	—	—	—	—

The barometer has fallen and gradients are moderate. Clouds and damp weather prevail; the level of the sea in inches, ten to one hundred. Temperature and shade in degrees Fahrenheit, 70 to 75. Relative humidity being 80 to 90%. Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 80 to 90%. Wind speed to two points. Force of wind according to Beaufort scale. State of the weather: 1, fine dry, 2, fine and overcast, 3, overcast, 4, rain, 5, drizzle, 6, drizzling, 7, drizzling, 8, drizzling, 9, drizzling, 10, drizzling, 11, drizzling, 12, drizzling, 13, drizzling, 14, drizzling, 15, drizzling, 16, drizzling, 17, drizzling, 18, drizzling, 19, drizzling, 20, drizzling, 21, drizzling, 22, drizzling, 23, drizzling, 24, drizzling, 25, drizzling, 26, drizzling, 27, drizzling, 28, drizzling, 29, drizzling, 30, drizzling, 31, drizzling, 32, drizzling, 33, drizzling, 34, drizzling, 35, drizzling, 36, drizzling, 37, drizzling, 38, drizzling, 39, drizzling, 40, drizzling, 41, drizzling, 42, drizzling, 43, drizzling, 44, drizzling, 45, drizzling, 46, drizzling, 47, drizzling, 48, drizzling, 49, drizzling, 50, drizzling, 51, drizzling, 52, drizzling, 53, drizzling, 54, drizzling, 55, drizzling, 56, drizzling, 57, drizzling, 58, drizzling, 59, drizzling, 60, drizzling, 61, drizzling, 62, drizzling, 63, drizzling, 64, drizzling, 65, drizzling, 66, 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THE FORNOSA SAVAGES.

The *Hongkong Gazette* of the 23rd, 14th P.M., published a memorial from Liu Ming-ch'uan, Governor of Formosa, giving an account of the measures he has taken in the north and centre of the island to restore order among some of the tribes which had previously been subjugated, but had since relapsed into savagery. Last summer the hill districts in the north were ravaged by pestilence, and the greater portion of the troops stationed there were moved down to the plain to escape the contagion. The savages suffered very severely from the disease, and according to their custom they endeavoured to avert it by putting people to death. In the first instance seven Chinese were killed by different savages; but the murderers were either arrested or given up, after which they were condemned and executed. In the middle of August, again, four Chinese wretchedly were surprised and killed, and in the next two days three more men suffered the same fate. Upon this a party consisting of an interpreter, a petty officer, and eight soldiers, was sent to the village of Ta-pa She to demand the surrender of the guilty persons. But the savages, so far from complying, had even the audacity to expose the heads of their victims in front of their houses in order to terrify the visitors. This led to a quarrel, and the interpreter and his companions were all slain. The savages then joined their friends in the neighbouring villages in revolting against the government. The weather was at this time too hot for the soldiers to make an expedition far into the mountainous country. Nothing, therefore, was done at the moment beyond replacing the garrisons at their former posts. At the same time inquiries were made, and it was elicited that the most murderous and rebellious of all the savages were those of Ta-pa She, whose village was very difficult to approach, though it was only six miles from Tam-sin and was surrounded on three sides by inhabited country. About the middle of October the memorialists directed an officer named Lin Wei-yuan to take command of a strong force of soldiers and militia and proceed against Ta-pa She. First the villages in the neighbourhood were destroyed, and then an advance was made on Ta-pa She itself. The savages offered a strenuous resistance, but a body of troops was sent to take them in the rear, and so the stronghold was captured with a loss to the assailants of between ten and twenty men. A day or two afterwards the headmen came and gave their submission. As the savages seemed irreclaimable while they remained in their present position, it was determined to move them on to the plain. They did not number more than a thousand souls, and it was calculated that after a year or two, the cost of maintaining them would be recovered from the rent of the land they relinquished, the greater part of which was fertile and valuable. In the centre of the island there was a somewhat similar story of outrages. First one or two Chinese were waylaid, then two parties, each of four men, were cut off. At the beginning of October, their late, troops were sent to punish the village of Pai-mu Shé. They were opposed by a body of 300 savages who fought from daylight to evening before giving way. Next a place called Kuo-ling was surprised, and the troops were stationed in the surrounding villages. The following day the savages assumed the offensive, and attacked one of these garrisons, but reinforcements came up and they were dispersed. Constant fighting continued for seventeen days without intermission, during which time the Chinese loss was between thirty and forty men, that of the savages being larger; afterwards the savages gave their submission, and the troops returned to their former posts. The memorialists concluded by asking for honour for those officers who most distinguished themselves, including one who fell in action. The application is approved by the *Rescript*.

ON HORSEBACK IN SHANTUNG.

"In autumn, when the winds are low," some men long to go on pilgrimages. The modern evangel to China would add the exhortation: "Take heed that your flight be not in summer." For then the unobeying traveller in the Kingdom of Lu will find in the language of another, "old waterways turned into roads." The more careful will recall that the cart-roads worn deep in the soft loose soil, those old "Lang Wo"—wolf-hairs—of the peasant's imagination, have suddenly become gutters and stream beds. In the early autumn then, before the cotton wains have broken the disused roads, one's best resource is a Mongol pony or a stately striding horse.

The fine city of Chi-nan Fu, the provincial capital, might easily attract one to describe its crowded bust aspect; its noiseless yamens; its wonderful Lotus lake; its beautiful "Bubble Spring" from which flow sweet waters encircling the city; its fresh sweet water springs and hydrants in the streets; its "Mountain and Grottoes of the Thousand Buddhas"; its two large and noble looking Mohammedan mosques; enough and more to lead the enthusiastic to say of the city, "The Paris of China." We refuse to enthuse! "For why?" as the Prayer Book insists on inquiring of us. I could gladly cover up my little "why!" But I am pushing rapidly through to the eastern suburb, and am suddenly reminded of Mongolia, so fragrant with its autumn air, so fragrant as the early morning breakfast is stirring, fragrant also from the stew which must soon be gospel, but from the smoke of angel refuse of beasts useful to men, whose oily warmth would invite me to consider a new "heat as a mode of motion." There is Shantung with its vast wealth of hills, with its coal mines awaiting the busy artisan. And here is the splendid city of the province, "Paris of China," burning angel in all its biscuit shops because coal is too costly.

In the Te districts the usual preparations for the new leaf are rumoured to be very gloomy for the coming season. Doubts seem to be the order of the day. In all matters concerning the business. Last year was certainly a very salutary one as a lesson to many of our enterprising but penniless Celestial tea merchants whom we positively blame to be the cause of all the deterioration in quality and price, for they are the real inventors and sellers of the tremendous amount of rubbish that is placed on the market every year, and the result is that other respectable dealers who used to buy and place on the market pure leaf, are now compelled to give up any idea of their dealing in tea.

And so for a thousand miles eastward on the plains, and in the mountain, they use angel for fuel. Of course they burn coal, which is not strange. But they burn angel too. One night we slept in a mountain inn. Outside the door of our room lay neatly piled the cord-wood of the mountain, the fragrant fuel of the Mongolian plain. I will not complain; were not my ancestors Aryans? I merely observe when coal has taken the place of angel—then may the way be found to control the devastating turbulence of the Yellow River.

The capital city marks a line of distinct customs and habits. The first thing to be noticed is the roofs of the houses. To one unaccustomed to it a thatched roof seems not the ideal. But as soon as carefully considered, it rises in the scale of usefulness. The thatched roofs of all Central and Eastern Shantung have a certain picturesqueness to the homely architecture utterly lacking in the dull flat roofs of the villages in the west of the province. The thatch requires an acute angle to shed the water rapidly; the lightness of the covering reduces the necessity of weight in the roof timbers, and a consequent diminution of the size of the adobe bricks below. The lightness of the thatch allows a triangular frame for the roof timbers, in lieu of the square frame rising in two or three sections. I had supposed the triangular frame, with or without king-posts,

is foreign to China. But it is universal with the thatched roof, and must greatly diminish the expense of building. The roof is for their adored in many buildings by few feet of tiles, running as a wide fringe along the outer edge of the front and rear, and about a foot lower in height. The thatch houses in Japan are made somewhat on this plan. The steep thatch turns off the descending waters of a storm upon the fringe of tiles, and thus is preserved from damage. We are informed that such a thatch roof seldom if ever lasts, that it lasts much longer than an ordinary mud roof, that it is easily renewed, and has only one disadvantage, viz. the danger of fire. That this is a frequent danger the many recent ruins of houses in market towns and villages showed. In consequence there are no chimneys in the roof. An ugly smoke-hole in either gable of the house, with a blackened space on the wall, shows where the sluggish smoke crawls out of begrimed rooms. Nature attempts her skill in adorning still further the quaint thatch. A very quaint and beautiful plant grows in great abundance on the soft thatch. It is a most delicate and diminutive tree, so exactly resembling the fir or pine that the natives call it "the house-top pine." When in full blossom the soft peach-bloom colouring of these hundreds of dwarf pine, from one to four inches high in long rows, add a strange prettiness to the thatch, but the natives take no effort to eradicate it. It grows and increases like parsley in a garden. I would not have its delicate beauty molested were I the happy owner of a thatched house.

Commerce and architecture help each other. The strawbraid trade from Chinkin inland found an easy entrance, because the wheat straw has been always carefully kept for the thatch, instead of being mashed under the threshers as in western Shan-tung, and destroyed for commercial purposes. We found braid-making for the Chefoo market in the mountains, Foo Hien from the port. They had to turn the thatching bundles into marketable braid.

About 70 miles N.E. of the capital is the site of the ancient city of the same name. The outline of the vast enclosure is still distinct on four sides, the great road runs through the centre of the circulation. Were it not for the long lines of earth ramparts, ages since bereft of brickwork, these would not be distinguished from other well tilled fields. The present site of the city, nearer the hills, is far more picturesque than the ancient city could possibly have been.

Multitudes of small streams find their way from the mountains to the sea. The summer rains fill them rapidly. They die away as rapidly to small rivulets. They have carried down in the rush of summer waters great quantities of smooth worn pebbles and rocks. On the banks of these are to be noticed not unfrequently small collections of lime-kilns. Sometimes these appear as collections of white tents, as seen from a distance. The pits are but up as small circular mounds some twelve or fifteen feet in height. A climb to the top shows the pit-filled with the large and small smooth round-rocks brought down from the hills by the rushing streams. Each storm brings down its harvest of stone for the pitmen. About forty tons of stone go into the kiln, which is fired by about four tons of the soft coal from the neighbouring hills. It takes eight days to complete the calcination, and then lime is taken at the pit from two to three red cash per catty. The coal costs them four red cash per catty. The heavy teams from western Shan-tung and from southern Chin-hi, coming to the region with cotton and other merchandise, can return with a load of lime, which is at last sold at twice its cost at the pit, leaving a small margin of profit. What an immense saving in freights a line of rail-road east and west in this fine province will at some time secure.

The most famous business centre in the province is Chow T's'un. It has become a by-word though not a, hissing—"there is one fair in Chin-hi, one market town in Honan, and one village in Shan-tung." The present commercial city of Honan is technically but a market town. The famous Ts'u of Shan-tung, whether merchants from all North China go to market their goods or their wares, is simply a village with a mud wall. It is twelve miles off the main highway, seemingly out of the way and inaccessible. But it has drawn all merchandise to itself, and fixes the rates of commerce and exchange for vast regions! Once Captain Roy, with part cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above (instead of as previously notified) on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage to Melbourne or Sydney at \$100, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Managers. Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [62]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"PREUSSEN."

Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 9 A.M.

The Steamer has excellent Passenger accommodation, is fitted up with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PREUSSEN,"

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL

THE above named Steamer having arrived,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 21st instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 27th April, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [4]

FOOCHOW.

Tigers are reported to be committing serious depredations at Ning-hua. On January 18th, a young girl was seized and carried away by a "man-eater."

We believe that the settlement of the Fockooan missionary trouble is now in a fair way of being completed. From what we learn, the Chinese authorities undertake to rebuild all the churches destroyed, and pay a sum of \$14,000 besides, for losses sustained by the mission. The mission should be very thankful to M. Franchet, French Consul, as he must have had rather hard work to effect a just and reasonable settlement.

In the Te districts the usual preparations for the new leaf are rumoured to be very gloomy for the coming season. Doubts seem to be the order of the day. In all matters concerning the business. Last year was certainly a very salutary one as a lesson to many of our enterprising but penniless Celestial tea merchants whom we positively blame to be the cause of all the deterioration in quality and price, for they are the real inventors and sellers of the tremendous amount of rubbish that is placed on the market every year, and the result is that other respectable dealers who used to buy and place on the market pure leaf, are now compelled to give up any idea of their dealing in tea.

And so for a thousand miles eastward on the plains, and in the mountain, they use angel for fuel. Of course they burn coal, which is not strange. But they burn angel too. One night we slept in a mountain inn. Outside the door of our room lay neatly piled the cord-wood of the mountain, the fragrant fuel of the Mongolian plain. I will not complain; were not my ancestors Aryans? I merely observe when coal has taken the place of angel—then may the way be found to control the devastating turbulence of the Yellow River.

The capital city marks a line of distinct customs and habits. The first thing to be noticed is the roofs of the houses. To one unaccustomed to it a thatched roof seems not the ideal. But as soon as carefully considered, it rises in the scale of usefulness. The thatched roofs of all Central and Eastern Shantung have a certain picturesqueness to the homely architecture utterly lacking in the dull flat roofs of the villages in the west of the province. The thatch requires an acute angle to shed the water rapidly; the lightness of the covering reduces the necessity of weight in the roof timbers, and a consequent diminution of the size of the adobe bricks below. The lightness of the thatch allows a triangular frame for the roof timbers, in lieu of the square frame rising in two or three sections. I had supposed the triangular frame, with or without king-posts,

To-day's
Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 28th March, 1888, at 2 P.M., at

No. 7, Mosque Terrace,

the Residence of Captain CROISDALE,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

comprising—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING

ROOM SUITE, MARBLE TOP BLACK-

WOOD TABLES, LACE CURTAINS,

PICTURES, LAMP'S, FENDER'S, &c. &c.

AMERICAN PIANO by CHICKERING.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE WHAT-

NOTS, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, CUTLERY,

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE,

IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES,

MARBLE TOP WASHING STANDS, WARD-

ROBES, DRESSING TABLES, BEDROOM

SUITE, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.

PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale and the above will be on view on TUESDAY

NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [33]

NOTICE.

POSTPONEMENT.

HAMILTON COMEDY SEASON.

I N consequence of Miss FORD'S medical adviser having forbidden her to appear on the stage for some time, Mr. HAMILTON, begs to announce that no further performances can be given until the conclusion of the Shanghai Season.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [33]

NOTICE.

TERMS OF SALE.

STEAMSHIP "UPPINGHAM,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods, with the exception of Opium,

are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

of

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

THE DOCK COMPANY.

(Continued)

It is a very easy thing to make vague charges of a general character against the Directors of the Dock Company; but it is quite another thing to prove the alleged mismanagement, neglect of duty, etc., we can fancy hearing one of the more chiville who, to use the expressive if somewhat indignant language of the late Sir John Stirling, has "made his pile" out of docks triumphantly declaiming on the Club steps. No doubt there is a vast difference between making a charge and proving it—but those self-opinionated persons who pretend to know so much about the affairs of this particular joint stock enterprise, and who have been so ready in ventilating their opinions in and out of season, might have known by this time that every allegation published in this journal would be borne out by undoubted and absolute proofs. We have in the plainest language possible expressed our belief that the present most unsatisfactory condition of the affairs of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is mainly due to the gross mismanagement of the Board of Directors, and we will now proceed to amply substantiate and justify that opinion, nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice.

It would appear that at various times in the history of the Company certain members of the Board have exercised powers that were almost absolute; the gentlemen we refer to managed and directed the business as suited their own notions and exactly as they thought fit, without the slightest regard for the views or wishes of the other Directors or of the shareholders at large. It is possible, may probable, that these self-constituted autocrats had absolute belief in their own infallibility, and merged the interests of the shareholders in their own with the most excellent intentions; but as neither the statutes nor the Company's Articles of Association confer absolute power on any individual, the autocratic assumptions of authority referred to were, to say the least, illegal and unwarranted. The legal definition of the powers of Directors in joint stock companies is one of the safeguards of the shareholders, but in this particular Company it is a safeguard that has frequently been quietly set aside and ignored without hesitation. This in itself is mismanagement and neglect of the interests of shareholders by their paid servants, the Directors; but we will give one instance where an autocratic assumption of power, by the supineness of the other members of the Board, was exercised to the prejudice of the Company to the extent of about a quarter of a million of dollars. In 1878 the Cosmopolitan Dock was the property of Messrs. Spratt and Estlander, and was running an active but unremunerative opposition to the old established Dock Company. Times were bad, rates so low that docking and repairing ships left no appreciable margin of profit, and, as usual under such circumstances, money was "tight"—at least the proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Dock found it so. Under this extreme pressure these gentlemen, after trying every expedient that could be thought of to keep themselves afloat and tide over the bad times, were compelled to come to terms with the more powerful opposition, and they offered to dispose of their dock and premises at Sam-sui-po, to the Dock Company for the sum of \$200,000. It was a glorious opportunity for the Dock Company as at one blow they

This was no doubt mistaken policy, but it might have been justified had it been rigidly adhered to. However, as usually has been the case, the Dock Company did not "fight to the bitter end"; on the contrary they made a most humiliating surrender, and on the 31st December, 1880, purchased the Cosmopolitan Dock for \$400,000, or exactly double the amount for which the property could have been secured a few months previously. Since that time a sum of about \$100,000, taken out of the Company's earnings, has been written off the value of this dock, money which, with proper management, ought to have been available for distribution to the shareholders, or for the consolidation of the Company's interests in some other direction.

We have quoted this instance of gross mismanagement to show that the shortcomings of the Dock Directors are not plants of yesterday's growth, but that they have been flourishing sapce for many years. And now let us tackle the latest incubus, that piece of senseless folly which has so materially assisted in bringing the Company to its present unsatisfactory state, and in making the Directoate the jeer and bye-word of the colony—we mean the new Admiralty Dock. Of the many follies the Directors have been responsible for this is by far the greatest and most costly, especially as its prejudicial effects on the future prosperity of the Company are likely to prove of a permanent character.

The first indication the shareholders received that the Directors contemplated the construction of this new dock was by the Report for the half-year ended June 30th, 1882, which was signed by Mr. H. Horries, as Chairman of the Board. It was in these words:—"The Directors are engaged in negotiations with the British Admiralty for the construction of a Dock at Kowloon capable of receiving the largest ships of H.M.'s Navy—the agreement is not yet signed, but the Directors have every reason to expect that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion." At the meeting of shareholders held on August 28th the only additional information vouchsafed by the Chairman was that the site for the new dock had been granted by the Colonial Government on the terms of the original agreement. In the Report for the half-year ended December 31st, 1882, it was stated that—"The negotiations with the British Admiralty for the construction of a new dock at Kowloon have not been finally concluded yet, but the Directors expect to come to a favourable settlement shortly; meanwhile the work has been commenced, and contracts have been entered into for the excavation, the building of the sea-wall and the supply of timber for the coffer-dam."

It would thus appear that the Directors were so infatuated with the new dock scheme that they actually commenced its construction and entered into contracts for the excavation, the building of the sea-wall, and the supply of timber for the coffer-dam, before the negotiations with the Admiralty had been finally concluded or any agreement signed; in fact, at that time a sum of \$5,025 had already been expended on work done. At the half-yearly meeting held on the 7th March, 1883, no reference whatever was made to the Admiralty Dock.

We next find, in the Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1883, which is signed by Mr. F. B. Johnson, that the Company is pledged to go on with the new dock. The Report says:—"The Directors have concluded the arrangement with the Lords of the Admiralty, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, although a formal agreement has not yet been signed. Under this agreement the Company will undertake the construction of a Dock of very large dimensions at Kowloon, and to give priority of entrance at all times to H.M.'s ships of war, in consideration of which the Admiralty will pay towards the cost of construction the sum of £25,000, and make a further advance on loan to the Company of £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent, principal and interest to be redeemable by yearly instalments extending over a long period. The Company will have the privilege of docking H.M.'s ships of war on the China Station, unless exigencies of the service compel them to do elsewhere. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Dock, and up to the 30th June, the sum of \$44,841.08 had been expended upon the works."

This interesting statement was supplemented by some valuable (?) information elicited at a meeting held on the 23rd August, 1883, by Mr. E. Goko. The Chairman (Mr. F. B. Johnson) expressed his satisfaction that all arrangements had been concluded with the Admiralty authorities, although the agreement had not yet been drawn out, and he assured the shareholders that the dock would be constructed at a moderate outlay and would be capable of taking in the largest iron-clads afloat. Mr. Goko wished to know

what the entire cost of the dock would be, to which the Chairman replied that the original estimate of \$370,000 would be reduced to something like \$350,000.

By the adoption of the Report last quoted the shareholders sanctioned the construction of a new dock at a cost of \$350,000, of which \$25,000 were to be contributed as a free grant by the British Admiralty. In addition to a loan of £20,000 on exceptionally favorable terms. The necessity for a new dock was certainly not generally recognised, but it was felt that the Company was in a position to well afford the expenditure of about \$200,000 for what might in course of time prove useful if not a profitable source of revenue, and it was on this understanding that the scheme was adopted. And what has been the result? Either the shareholders were grossly misled, or the Directors' estimate was based on an exhibition of professional incompetency for which there can be no possible excuse. In the Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1886, the shareholders were curiously informed that the total cost of the new dock would amount to about \$750,000, or more than double the original estimate. No explanation was given of this extraordinary increase until the meeting held a few weeks since, when the Chairman (Mr. Bell-Irving) stated that it was to a great extent accounted for by the addition of fifty feet to the dock's length, which involved a further outlay of about \$100,000. Why this additional fifty feet had been found necessary Mr. Bell-Irving did not state, although the extra outlay of \$100,000 of other people's money ought to have suggested the necessity for some explanation. And, to be hyper-critical for once, we may point out that this extra fifty feet of useless dock does not account for the increase of \$400,000 on the original estimate.

The foregoing is the true history of the much talked of Admiralty Dock, and we venture to submit that a more complete chapter of bungling and blundering would be difficult to find. Where does the responsibility rest? We unhesitatingly say with the Directors, and challenge contradiction. Had the dock cost the Company only \$200,000 as at first represented, there would have been some hope, not of its paying its way but of its not proving an old man of the sea to the other establishments; but \$700,000 in the Dock books, which is the latest official estimate, must for years prove an unbearable tax on the Company's resources. And, it is even stated by persons not altogether ignorant of the matter that \$1,000,000 will not cover the total expense of this wonderful monument of Hongkong enterprise. From these facts we leave those interested to make their own deductions, and now proceed to deal with another branch of the subject.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Renter.)

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, March 19th.

M. Neldoff has requested the Porte to summon Prince Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The latest bulletin respecting the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany states that he is to sleep well.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Des Voeux, and family arrived last evening by the German mail steamer *Preussen*. Major-General Cameron, Dr. Stewart and a few other officials received the Governor at Murray Wharf.

The Electrical Review says medicine can be introduced into the human system by electricity. The electrodes of battery are saturated with the selected remedies and applied locally to the skin. Experiments show that there is actual absorption of the medicine into the system.

There will be an exhibition in Paris next year intended to illustrate all the religions of the earth, past and present. Idols, manuscripts and all tangible symbols of religions will be shown in the museum building, which it is expected will cost \$200,000. One-third of this is to be contributed by the Government.

The Mexican Government has recently issued an edict to the effect that no more permits will be granted for bull fights on week days. The people may have them on Sundays to the top of their bent, but it has been found necessary to restrict them to the Lord's day, because thousands of working men and women were in the habit of neglecting their daily avocations to go to the bullring.

According to a Saigon contemporary, satisfactory news has been received regarding the progress of the scientific researches now being conducted by M. Fournereau among the famous ruins of Angkor in Cambodia. M. Fournereau, who was despatched by the French Government to carry on antiquarian investigations at that ancient seat of civilization, arrived there the other day after encountering great difficulties on the way, owing to shortcomings in the means of communication. He now writes enthusiastically of the artistic and architectural wonders of Angkor. He has already made several important discoveries. Plans of the principal buildings at Angkor have been drawn out, and the explorer has called in the aid of photography in depicting the wondrous sights he beheld. His researches, the *Indo-Chinois* remarks, will call a heavy drain on the moneys of Cochin-China, which cannot but be unwelcome to the economical party now at the head of affairs. Mr. Goko wished to know

what in Dakota the mercury stands at 53 deg below zero. The favorite salutation is, "Stranger, your nose is froze!"

ONLY a short time ago the late Emperor of Germany addressed to the Masonic Lodge at Rostock, Mecklenburg, a letter of congratulation on the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation. He said: "Freemasonry constitutes a truelment of the religious sentiment, and works for the well-being of humanity."

The Bishop of Rochester warns his clergy and laity to be wary on the subject of church defence. "Any moment a chasm may yawn under our feet, should personal ambition or party tactics make the privileges either of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland, a good rallying cry. If the Church in Wales is thrown to wolves, we know what will follow."

The *Daily Press* must be hard up for local matter when it has to specially paragraph the fact that somebody in the Hongkong Hotel got bitten by a dog and that a certain medical practitioner was called in to extract the wound. Why does not *Granny* tell an expert public when the agricultural Editor intends to be vaccinated?

The Paris *Temps* of February 19th states that great activity prevails at present in the French naval arsenal, and that in pursuance of the Ministerial orders the ships belonging to the fighting fleet have been made fit for active service. The journal adds that in a few days' time the state of the naval stores will be far more satisfactory than at the beginning of the year.

The Ceylon tea industry has already assumed large proportions. There are probably now 200,000 acres of tea planted in Ceylon, giving employment to 1,200 British managers and superintendents and 20,000 British subjects from India and Ceylon. The probable export of tea from Ceylon in 1892 will, it is said, be 40,000,000 pounds, and by the end of the century 100,000,000 pounds.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the Hongkong Rifle Association will hold its fifth p.r. competition at Kowloon on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st inst., and on Monday the 2nd April. The large sum of \$1,000 will be given in prizes, and a number of competitions will be open to all comers. Full particulars of what should prove the most interesting *wapishane* ever held in the colony will be shortly announced.

SICKNESS insurance is meeting with some favor in Leipzig and other German cities. The law authorizing the operation of such companies permits the insurance to all classes of hand-workers except clerks and salesmen, but these may be included by local authority. The action of this law is very noticeable in the tax for maintaining the sick poor, it having decreased 21,673 marks in Hamburg in one year. The total number insured under the law is 4,294,173 or 91.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The following will be the Orders of the Day at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, to be held on Friday next at 4 p.m.—

1. To go into Committee on the Bill entitled *The Rating Ordinance, 1888.*

2. Third reading of the following Bills:—

(a.) *The Stamp Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1888.*

(b.) *The Trees Preservation Ordinance, 1888.*

A FIRE occurred in Hanoi on the 4th inst., seventeen native houses being burnt to the ground in the short space of an hour. The next morning a house contiguous to the Annamite Treasury took fire, but the conflagration was speedily checked. On the same day a *haytack* in the Rue de la Volaille blazed away with such a fury that the flames rapidly spread over all the houses located between the moat and the canal. On the 6th another conflagration took place in the Pavillons Noirs. No loss of life has been reported.

It is somewhat singular that the most gorgeously dressed person in the Spanish court should be the nurse of the infant king, a comely woman in face and form. Ordinarily she wears a rich velvet skirt, with two broad bands of gold round it, a blue velvet apron, also trimmed with gold, and a bodice of black velvet, fastened with lovely silver buttons, which open on an inner bodice of fine lawn with lace. Round her neck are five or six rows of coral beads; and she wears long earrings of the same material. A rich silk handkerchief is fastened over her dark hair, which she arranges Madama fashion in front. For occasions of state there are other costumes more handsome, as handsome, says the chronicler, as any nobility wears.

The Indo Chinois of the 26th February calls attention to the evil effect of the customs tariff in Cochin-China, in the direction of curtailing the cultivation of rice. The heavy import duties on the articles which Chinese dealers used to barter to the native cultivators of that grain have so raised prices that holders of rice refuse to sell unless in case of necessity. They find their branch of industry becoming unprofitable. Unless the Government takes countering measures in time, the area under paddy will shrink very steadily. In time to come this will tell seriously in lessening the revenue from the export duty on that article of produce. It is expected that this source of income would show last year a falling off amounting to one and a half millions of francs. The yield from the import duties to the end of last year have been estimated at 700,000 francs. These figures show a deficit of some 800,000 francs. The losses undergone by other classes of the business community have been considerable since the new tariff came into force. Sensible people in France see clearly that it is high time to alter a customs system which has worked so unsatisfactorily. Persistence in the course hitherto taken will inevitably prove ruinous to the Colony.

Mr. SIR LINTON HOOPER, valuer under the Rating Ordinances, at the Police Court this morning summoned a Chinaman named Ng Wong, of 30 Wellington Street, with unlawfully and knowingly returning false particulars of the rents of certain houses belonging to defendant in Queen's Road and Tung Sing Lane. Complainant said he sent the accused at Murray Wharf by the post on the 6th inst. to his house in Wellington Street, asking for the rentals of seven houses. On the 17th defendant brought back the forms all duly filled up, returning \$60 for the houses in Tung Sing Lane, and \$130 for the two tenements in Queen's Road. For No. 1, the rent should have been \$166 and for No. 2, \$142. For the other houses the rent was from \$130 to \$175. The accused explained to complainant that some of the floors were vacant. On being further questioned the defendant said that his rent collector had filled up the form—not himself, and that at present that individual was ill and could not attend, or it would all be explained properly. On the 19th of March he came back to the charge and said the returns were quite in accordance with facts. In answer to the Magistrate, this morning defendant said that in consequence of family illness he had entrusted the sheets to his agents, who were responsible for the removal—an assumption which Mr. Hooper did not entertain, but fined the accused \$700, being \$100 for each house.

A CHINESE seaman, aged 26, was charged at the Police Court this morning, on remand, with bringing a girl only 15 years of age into the colony, and detaining her for unlawful purposes.

Lo Niu, the complainant, said that the prisoner, along with several other men, took her away from her home at Sa Han on the 14th inst., and brought her to Hongkong by way of Canton, arriving here on the 16th by the river steamer *Tankoo*. She was accompanied by defendant and two assistants—the others having left at Canton. "I am only 15," said the little girl, "and have lived all my life at Sa Han with my mother. Father is dead. I did not want to leave home, and prisoner said in answer to my supplications that we were on our way back home." Mr. Wise remanded the case till March 27th.

The *Manila Comercio* publishes a telegram to the effect that General V. Weyler y Nicolau has been appointed Captain General of the Philippine Archipelago. His Excellency was born at Palma in Majorca in September 1858; was promoted to the grade of ensign after completing his infantry course at Madrid; was sent out in 1863 as Captain to San Domingo, where he showed great bravery in quelling a native insurrection; he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1873; he was then commissioned to restore order in Cuba, where he distinguished himself during the rebellion and was raised to the grade of Brigadier-General and finally to that of Lieutenant-General; in 1880 General Nicolau was appointed Governor-General of the Canary Islands and subsequently the title of Marquis of Tenerife was conferred on him. He is said to be a pronounced liberal in politics, and once offered himself as a candidate for the portfolio of War in Madrid. His nomination to the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines is said to have been hailed with satisfaction by all classes at Manila.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* is of opinion that Monsieur Constant's assertion to the effect that a distance of 4,000 leagues from the metropolis there ought to be no governors nor governed, but only breeders, is controverted by the severity of laws, as instanced by the following occurrence:

On the night of the 26th January, Victor Loisy, a cattle dealer of Hanoi, was journeying from Than-hoai to that city, and arrived at Ninh-binh with a herd of 15 oxen and two buffaloes. Unable to find a shelter from the inclemency of the weather and the depredations of the pirates, he applied to the commander of Ninh-binh for permission to enter the town and pass the night under cover. To reach the town he had to pass through the military route, on the borders of which M. Tramelet, the vice-president, had planted several beds of flowers. The cattle dealer placed his coolies along the route to prevent the animals from trampling down the vice-president's jessamines and roses, but the

lower of botanical beauty came on the scene in a downpour of rain and told Loisy to take himself and his cattle to sleep with the devil—*chez couché au diable*—and threatening to throw him into prison unless he complied with that pleasant injunction. Loisy and his 15-head of cattle camped out the whole night under the canopy of heaven, in a tremendous downpour of rain. On the morrow 20 oxen fell sick, and by nightfall two of them died. On the next day six more were left on the route, and the herd reached Hanoi after having lost 26 oxen and one buffalo.

The hearing of the suit The Douglas Steamship Company v. W. Cruikshank, \$51,154, was resumed this morning at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, before Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Justice Judge. Mr. Wotton having concluded his case for the plaintiff Company, Mr. Webber adduced the Court for the defence. He submitted that his client could not be made responsible for the explosion which occurred in the parcel room of the steamship *Formosa* on the morning of the 26th December last, in Swatow harbour. There were in that room besides his client's box of chlorate of potash, sulphur and other chemicals ordered by Mr. Noodt for the manufacture of blue, red and green lights, the ship's own blue and red lights, the "flare-ups," and a package of empty cartridge cases with their caps on. The defendant had used every precaution in having his bottles contained the chemicals alluded to properly wrapped in corrugated paper; each ingredient was put inside a separate bottle, which was

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1884.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS } 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | Hon. A. P. McGOWEN.
W. G. BROWN, Esq. | S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. L. DALYNYMPLE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. | E. B. NECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
NEWCASTLE—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON PANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the
amount.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
ALIEN BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DEALINGS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

**RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.**

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—UNLESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$1,000 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a week, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, in the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, as necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 15 September, 1887.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEARE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS;
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1887.

Intimations.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES
CHARBONNAGES DU TONQUIN.
(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME).

CAPITAL FRANCS 4,000,000
DIVIDED INTO 8,000 SHARES OF
FRANCS 500 EACH.

THIS Société is being formed for the purpose
of working the COAL MINES of HALONG
BAI, TONQUIN, under a concession granted by
the French Government in Tonquin to Monsieur
HARRIER CHAFFOUR as per Acts dated
Hanoi, the 28th day of March, 1887, and the 5th
day of August, 1887.

The COAL MINES cover an area of about 15,000
hectares, and the Concession will be conveyed to
the Société by the Concessionnaire as soon
as the Société is formed.

Of the 8,000 SHARES, 4,000 are offered for
public subscription, at par, on the 22nd and
23rd days of March, 1888, and the amount
thereof is payable on application.

Forms of application can be obtained from
M. BAVIER CHAFFOUR, 7, Queen's Road
Central, to whom the same must be returned
when filled up and signed, and where also the
Articles of Association of the Société in formation
can be obtained by the intending Shareholders.

Payment for Shares applied for must be made to
the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS,

Hongkong, as Agents for the BANQUE DE L'INTÉR
CHINE, who will grant Receipts for same.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1888. [327]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTH PRIZE MEETING
will be held at Kowloon, on
FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
the 30th and 31st March,
and

M O N D A Y,
the 2nd April, 1888.

For Members and All Comers over \$1,200
will be given in Prizes.

THE SHOOTING will commence each day
at 10 A.M.

Programmes and Entry Forms can be
obtained from the Undersigned on and after
MONDAY, the 26th March, 1888.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1888. [324]

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
ATHLETIC SPORTS.

TO BE HELD ON
THE CRICKET GROUND,
on

SATURDAY,
the 7th April.

The following is the list of Events, viz.:—

1.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE, 2 prizes.
2.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 1 "
3.—120 YARDS HANDICAP, 1 "
4.—HIGH JUMP, 1 "
5.—QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE, 1 "
6.—ONE MILE WALKING RACE, 1 "
7.—THROWING CRICKET BALL, 1 "
8.—POLE JUMPING, 1 "
9.—SOLDIERS' HALF MILE RACE, 1 "
10.—HALF MILE RACE, (Handicap), 2 "
11.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE, 2 "
12.—BOYS' RACE, 200 YARDS (Handicap)

for Boys under 15, open to
European Schools, 3 "

13.—VETERANS FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS
(Handicap). Open to all, 35 years
old and of 10 years residence in
India, China, or the Tropics, 2 "

14.—LONG JUMP, 1 "

15.—THREE-LEGGED RACE, 1 "

16.—SMALL GIRLS' RACE, (Handicap)
under 7 years, 3 "

17.—220 YARDS FLAT RACE,
(Handicap), 2 "

18.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE, 2 "

19.—CONSOLIDATION RACE, 1 "
20.—INTERNATIONAL TUG OF WAR, 1 "

With the exception of events No. 9, 12 and 16, the
above are open to all Gentlemen Amateurs who
are members or visitors of the HONGKONG CLUB,
CLUB GERMANIA, LADIES RECREATION CLUB,
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, VICTORIA RECREA
TION CLUB, and also to commissioned Military and
Naval Officers.

Intending competitors are requested to send
in their entries (on the proper forms, which can
be obtained at the HONGKONG CLUB—CRICKET
CLUB PAVILION, V. R. C., Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and
Messrs. FALCONER & Co.) to the Hon. Secretary,
not later than SATURDAY, the 31st inst., on
which date entries close.

CHAS. H. THOMPSON.
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. [315]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

KUHN & CO.

ARE NOW SELLING OFF

THEIR FINE ART COLLECTION,
consisting of a

CHOICE and VALUABLE ASSORTMENT
of JAPANESE BRONZES, CLOISONNÉ,
IVORY, LACQUER, SILK and SATIN
KIMMOS, KAKIMOS, SCREENS,
DRESSING-GOWNS, and JACKETS
QUILTS, WALL DECORATIONS, BRONZE
JEWELLERY, SWORDS, COMPLETE
SUITS OF ANTIQUE ARMOUR,
etc., etc., etc.

TO AVOID THE COST OF RE-SHIPMENT THE
ENTIRE STOCK IS NOW OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. KUHN & Co., in thanking the
residents of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao
for their liberal patronage, regret to state
that, owing to the opening of a Branch
House in London, where Mr. Kuhn's presence
is, an absolute necessity, they are compelled
to temporarily close their Hongkong establishment;
but due notice will be given of the
resumption of business. Meanwhile all orders
sent to KUHN & Co., YOKOHAMA, will
receive the most careful attention.

The PUBLIC are respectfully notified that
the present sale of the most complete collection
of WORKS OF JAPANESE ART ever offered
in Hongkong at such low prices, will be limited
to the current month.

KUHN & Co.,
opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. [315]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

FAIRY LAMPS,
FAIRY LAND CANDLES,
NEW TABLE DECORATIONS.

FLOWER BASKETS & VASES.

NEW GLASSWARE.

CONSISTING OF:

LANE, CRAWFORD, 1 doz. Liqueurs.
& Co.'s Special 1 doz. Soda Tumblers.
Table Sets of best 1 doz. Champagne do.
thin quality Plain 1 doz. Finger Glasses.
Glass 1 doz. Quart Decanters.
Dinner Sets, Tea-Sets, Breakfast Sets, Toilet Table Sets and Crockery of all kinds.

1 doz. Claret 1 doz. Claret

Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. [319]

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

Q U A I N ' S Dictionary of Medicine.

Grey's Anatomy.

Sterling's Practical Physiology.

The Handy Reference Atlas.

Pocket Atlas of the World.

Badminton Library Athletics and Football.

Shooting.

Racing.

Seaton's Marine Engineering.

Main & Bourne's Questions on Steam Engine.

Jittle's Handbook for Steam Users.

Photographic Handbooks.

Fresh Egyptian Cigarettes.

Good European Shoes, \$3 per pair.

New Stock of Ladies French Walking Lindow
Shoes.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. [320]

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [100]

EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

ROSE & CO.

A RE now Showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING
in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS in Wool.

GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGOLA,

MERINO and SILK UNDERSHIRTS.

MERINO and CASHMERE SOCKS.

GENT'S WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES,

CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES,

EIDER DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS,

ST. JAMES RUGS and AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.

ALSO,

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS,
SIL